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WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

Geneva Bargains on Terms

Reds Link 3 States in War

The Geneva Conf. held secret sessions May 17-19 on peace proposals for Indo-China. Progress was stalled by the Reds' refusal to agree that the war & a truce should properly be confined to Viet Nam, with Laos & Cambodia conceded independence.

Meanwhile the U.S. & France continued sideline discussions on bolstering Indo-Chinese resistance to the Viet Minh rebels. Britain reasserted its objections against action on a Southeast Asian defense alliance until the outcome of the Geneva Conf. was seen. Pres. Eisenhower indicated that the U.S. might be willing to form a Southeast Asian security group without Britain.

Soviet Concession on Elections

Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, in an apparent concession to France May 14, said Russia thought that Indo-Chinese elections following an armistice should be supervised by a commission of neutral countries. The Viet Minh rebels' peace plan had ruled out foreign supervision. Molotov also said he might accept a French proposal that an Indo-Chinese armistice be guaranteed by the 9 Govts. conferring on Indo-China in Geneva (Big 4, Red China, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Viet Minh).

French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault also made 2 tentative offers May 14: to let mixed Indo-Chinese commissions, acting under international commissions, supervise a truce in Viet Nam; to withdraw French forces from Indo-China after an armistice if the 3 Associated States Govts. desired it and Viet Minh forces were withdrawn.[1]

Dispute over Laos, Cambodia

Restricted bargaining sessions in which each delegation was restricted to 4 representatives began May 17. It was decided that day to discuss the French & Viet Minh peace plans simultaneously. But a deadlock developed next day over a procedural issue: France's demand that armistice talks be limited to Viet Nam, with the Reds conceding that Laos & Cambodia already were independent states with elected governments. Molotov contended May 18 that Laos & Cambodia, as members of the French Union, could not be regarded as independent and that their governments had been elected unfairly. He & Pham Van Dong, Viet Minh Deputy Premier & Forgn. Minister, repeated these arguments May 19 and the restricted talks were recessed because of the deadlock.[2]

U.S. Pledges No Partition

State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith, head of the U.S. delegation in Geneva, visited Bao Dai, Viet Namese Chief of State, in nearby Evian, France May 16 and assured him that the U.S. would not agree to a partitioning of Viet Nam. Reports from Saigon said rallies were continuing in many cities & villages throughout Viet Nam against suggestions that the state be partitioned along the 16th Parallel—giving the rebels Tonkin (northern Viet Nam, including Hanoi & Haiphong) and Annamese territory as far south as Tourane.[4]

(Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, referring indirectly to a partitioning of Indo-China, told Parliament in New Delhi May 18: North & South Korea might "function separately" for a while but eventually "build up some kind of a common structure"; "the same basic principles" might be applied in Indo-China.)[5]

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Balkan Vigil to End

Greece advised the UN May 18 that the organization's 6½-year watch over Greek frontiers could be terminated Aug. 1. The Greek Govt. said it had no further need for UN observers because of the dwindling danger of Red guerrilla attacks from Albania & Bulgaria.

The observation group was established in 1947, during the Greek civil war, as a special UN Gen. Assembly committee. It was reduced in 1952 to a UN Peace Observation Subcom. of Swedish, French, British & U.S. personnel based in Salonika.[3]

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U.S., Britain Differ on Pact

U.S.-British differences over American desires to take steps at once to form a Southeast Asian security group were brought into the open again. Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, questioned in Commons May 18 by leftist Aneurin Bevan & other Laborites, said: "Final decisions cannot be taken regarding establishment of a collective defense in Southeast Asia & the Western Pacific" until after the Geneva Conf. Churchill denied that Britain had entered into such "negotiations involving commitments." But he said there would be no "doubt of our readiness to examine" the question "when the outcome of the Geneva Conf. is known."

(The British were said to doubt that many Southeast Asian states would indorse a collective defense move at present and to resent a renewal of U.S.-French talks on American aid or intervention in Indo-China.)

Pres. Eisenhower said in effect at his news conference May 19 that the U.S. might try to arrange a Southeast Asian alliance without Britain. He said when asked whether such an alliance would be effective: Australia & New Zealand were the British Commonwealth members directly involved in the plan, and—with participation of the proper Asiatic nations—it might be possible to create an alliance that would be workable although not as broad as one might like.

(Press reports from Geneva May 19 quoted some Western delegates as saying: the Eisenhower statement had weakened their hand in the conference because the Communists knew that several Asian & Commonwealth countries opposed it, hence had witnessed another demonstration of Allied disunity.)[6]

French Ask U.S. Aid

French Premier Joseph Laniel, who received a French Natl. Assembly vote of confidence by a 2-vote margin May

1—see p. 155A-D1 2—see p. 155A-C1 3—see Vol. XIII, p. 203D 4—see p. 146F1; maps pp. 162, 154 5—see pp. 146B-E2, 133E3 6—see pp. 154G2, 145D3 (Consult Index by name & subject for other background references)

Week in Headlines

International

Reds refused in Geneva Conf. to restrict Indo-China truce talks to Viet Nam, recognize independence of Laos, Cambodia.

Huk leader Taruc surrendered to Philippines Govt.

Soviet shipment of arms to Guatemala reported by U.S.

U.S. ended series of H-bomb tests; Marshall Islanders asked atomic test site be moved.

British Queen Elizabeth ended 6-month world tour.

300 killed in Pakistan riots.

United States

Supreme Court ruled against racial segregation in schools.

McCarthy-Army hearings interrupted by dispute over ban on testimony about consultations among White House advisers.

Presidential board recommended benefits for non-operating RR workers; AFL set plan to resolve jurisdictional disputes.

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Wide World

Shaded area (1) represents Red River Delta where French Union defense network protected Hanoi. Shifting of strong Viet Minh rebel forces toward Hanoi (2) was reported after French defeat at Dienbienphu (3).[1]

13,* appealed to the U.S. May 14 for more warplanes & other military equipment for use in Indo-China. He & Defense Min. René Pleven met with U.S. Amb. C. Douglas Dillon following a French Natl. Defense Com. meeting on ways to strengthen the war effort. Gen. Paul Ely, French Gen. Staff Chief, arrived in Hanoi May 19 on a Natl. Defense Com. assignment to survey the military situation in that area. He was accompanied by Gens. Raoul Salan, ex-commander in Indo-China, & Pierre Pelissier, AF Deputy Chief of Staff.

Laniel's Govt. was reported to have asked the U.S. Govt. May 13 to specify what action the U.S. could take if an honorable cease-fire could not be negotiated with the Reds. (The top-ranking U.S. Senate Republicans—Majority Leader William F. Knowland & Policy Com. Chrmn. Homer Ferguson—said in radio talks May 16 they were opposed to sending American ground troops to Indo-China. Knowland, however, said it might become necessary for the U.S. to intervene with air & naval forces.)[2]

Reds Free Some Wounded

An arrangement for French planes to evacuate seriously wounded French Union soldiers from Dienbienphu was worked out there May 13 by Viet Minh officers & a French mission headed by Dean Pierre Huard of Hanoi U. Medical School. The rebels indicated that they would release about 450 wounded men. The first 11 evacuees were flown out May 14-15.

The rebels were accused May 15 of breaking the pact by withholding all Viet Namese casualties until the French agreed to negotiate directly with Viet Minh delegates in Geneva. France had refused to do this on the grounds that it would amount to *de facto* recognition of the Viet Minh regime. But French & Viet Minh emissaries met in Geneva May 19 to discuss evacuation plans.

Huard returned to Dienbienphu May 15 & 16 to ask that the rebels repair the airstrips so ambulance transport planes could use it. He also conveyed a French offer to fly out seriously wounded rebels.

19 more French soldiers were evacuated May 18—by helicopter from Dienbienphu to Luangprabang (Laos), then to Hanoi by transport plane.[3]

Nurse Stays in Dienbienphu

Evacuees from Dienbienphu reported May 19 that Lt. Geneviève de Galard-Terraube, only woman member of the garrison, had declined to leave until the transfer of wounded was completed. She was said to have survived the battle unharmed and remained on duty. The Viet Minh delegation in Geneva announced May 19 that she would be released.[4]

Fighting in Delta, Laos

Rebels invaded and then were driven out of Phuly, a highway center 35 mi. south of Hanoi, in a battle May 13. The Reds continued to attack French Union outposts near there May 14-19. French planes carried out many bombing & strafing attacks around Hanoi May 14-19 in an effort to retard a rebel buildup of forces in the Red River Delta.

A French force of 3,000 men was forced to make a 30-mi. retreat May 16 south of Dienbienphu, withdrawing from Muongkhoua to Nambac (Laos). Viet Minh spokesmen in Geneva said 15 French PWs had been killed May 17 when French planes bombed a rebel-held road near Dienbienphu.[5]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Huk Leader Surrenders

Luis Taruc, 44, Filipino Communist & Hukbalahap guerrilla leader who had been a fugitive since 1946, surrendered May 17 to the Filipino Govt. He was said to have turned himself in at San Simon, north of Manila, and offered to call on his followers to cooperate with Pres. Ramón Magsaysay's economic development program. The Govt. said Taruc, who had been in touch with officials through intermediaries since February, surrendered unconditionally. It was announced May 18 he was in Army custody but would be tried soon in a civil court on charges of rebellion & conspiracy to commit murder.

(Taruc was rumored to have been replaced as actual Huk leader in February by Dr. Jesus Lava, who remained a fugitive. Pres. Magsaysay recently rejected an offer by Castro Alejandrino, leader of guerrillas southeast of Manila, to make peace on negotiated terms.)[6]

Guatemala Gets Arms

The U.S. State Dept. reported May 17 that "an important shipment of arms" from the Polish-held port of Stettin had been landed May 15 at Puerto Barrios, a Guatemalan port on the Caribbean, from the Swedish-registered freighter *Alfhem*. The State Dept. said it viewed the matter with "gravity" because of the quantity, origin, point of embarkation & destination of the arms.

(State Dept. Press Officer Lincoln White commented May 18 that the arms shipment from Poland to Guatemala was regarded as a threat to Western Hemisphere security. He said the U.S. had reported it to other American nations as a possible matter for action by the Org. of Amer. States. Rep. Patrick Hillings [R., Calif.] said the Guatemalan threat was "aimed at the Panama Canal." The President told his news conference May 19 that the incident pointed up the validity of a resolution against Communist infiltration in the Western Hemisphere passed by the recent Caracas Inter-Amer. Conf.)[7]

The State Dept. said the *Alfhem* had been chartered by a British firm identified only as E. E. Dean. A Guatemalan Embassy spokesman in Washington asserted May 17 that his country was "free to buy its arms" anywhere and the shipment in question probably consisted of weapons made in Czechoslovakia. (Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian of New York, known as the "Black Eagle of Harlem" and registered in Washington as a military equipment purchasing agent for Guatemala, told the *N.Y. Herald Tribune* May 18 that unused U.S. arms sent to Russia during World War II were widely offered for sale in Europe.)

Nicaragua Breaks Relations

Nicaragua announced May 19 it had severed diplomatic relations with Guatemala because Guatemala had used its Managua Embassy as a center for distributing Red propaganda.[8]

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Hydrogen weapons test series in the Pacific begun Mar. 1 was declared ended by the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. May 13. It confirmed no 1954 explosions other than 3 previously announced. The native Marshallese Con-

*Laniel was sustained by a vote of 289-287 after de Gaullists decided not to withdraw from his Cabinet & precipitate a political crisis. The test occurred on Laniel's demand that Assembly debate on Indo-China be postponed until after the Geneva Conf. [See p. 154F2, F3] 1—see map p. 154 2—p. 154E-F1, D3 3—153F3 4—154D1 5—154B2 6—54F2 7—142D3 8—130D2

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gress Hold-Over Com. petitioned the UN Apr. 20 (made public May 14) for an end to U.S. atomic tests in the Marshall Islands Trust Territory—or stronger measures to protect natives if such tests were deemed "absolutely necessary." The petition said natives of Rongelap & Utirik (east of Eniwetok & Bikini) exposed in test areas were "suffering in various degrees from 'lowering of the blood count,' burns, nausea & the falling off of hair."[1] . . . **Korean** unification elections should be held in both North & South Korea "in conditions of genuine freedom" and foreign troops should leave the country after its peace & security is established, British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden said in a statement to the Geneva Conf. May 13.[2] . . . **Pakistan** & the U.S. signed a one-year mutual military aid agreement in Karachi May 19. It gave Pakistan U.S. material & technical military aid for internal security & self-defense. Pakistan was pledged to commit no act of aggression and to support regional & UN collective security undertakings. (The pact, opposed by the USSR & India, was an executive agreement requiring no U.S. Senate ratification but Congress was to be asked to appropriate $27 million for aid to Pakistan next fiscal year.)[3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUPREME COURT

Outlaws School Segregation

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously May 17 that racial segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

The decision, read by Chief Justice Earl Warren, held that the "separate-but-equal" doctrine enunciated by the Supreme Court in 1896 had "no place" in public education. "Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal," it said.

The opinion affected 17 states with compulsory public school segregation & 4 with permissive school segregation. (16 states prohibited school segregation; 11 had no laws regulating it.) But it had no affect on the "separate-but-equal" doctrine as applied to other fields, and it did not apply to private schools.

Compulsory public school segregation was required by state law in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia & West Virginia. The Dist. of Columbia also required it. About 8,100,000 white & 2,500,000 Negro children attended 34,905 white & 15,227 Negro public schools in these areas. They were taught by some 302,000 white & 82,000 Negro teachers.

Permissive public school segregation was authorized in Arizona, Kansas, New Mexico & Wyoming.

The decision was presented in 2 separate rulings—one in cases involving South Carolina, Virginia, Kansas & Delaware and the other in a case involving the Dist. of Columbia. In the cases of the states, it was held that school segregation deprived Negroes of "the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment." In the case of the Dist. of Columbia, the court held that segregation denied Negroes "the due process of law guaranteed by the 5th Amend."

The court ordered reargument in the fall for questions dealing with the shift to non-segregated schools.[4]

Decision Denounced, Approved

Reaction of officials in states involved ranged from Georgia Gov. Herman Talmadge's threat of a "fight" to Kansas Atty. Gen. Harold R. Fatzer's pledge of full compliance.

Talmadge charged that the court had "reduced our Constitution to a mere scrap of paper," had "lowered itself to the level of common politics." He said Georgians "will fight . . . to manage their own affairs."[5]

South Carolina Gov. James F. Byrnes said he was "shocked to learn that the court has reversed itself" after previous decisions that the "separate-but-equal" doctrine was "not violative of the Constitution."[6]

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) denounced the decision as a "most serious blow" to states' rights. Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) predicted that "the South will not abide by or obey this legislative decision by a political court." Louisiana Gov. Robert Kennon said May 19 that his state's legislature would provide a public school system "which will include segregation in fact."

The decision, however, was lauded by Northern Congress members, Negro leaders & many West European newspapers. The Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said that it gave "the lie" to Communist propaganda that Negroes were denied equal rights in the U.S.

Pres. Eisenhower told the Commissioners of the Dist. of Columbia May 18 that he hoped the nation's capital would be a model for areas changing over from segregation.[7]

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McCARTHY-ARMY DISPUTE

'Ike' Order Halts Hearings

Senate hearings on the McCarthy-Army dispute were halted temporarily May 17 after Army Counselor John G. Adams refused, on Pres. Eisenhower's orders, to testify about a "high-level" meeting at which Adams was advised to make a written record of his clashes with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & his aides. The hearings were recessed in their 18th day.

McCarthy charged that this Presidential "iron curtain" would keep him from finding out who ordered the attack on him & his staff. The Senate Investigations Subcom. agreed that essential details would be withheld because of the directive. The subcommittee therefore voted to recess the hearings until May 24 while an attempt was made to modify the order.

President Sticks to Order

Pres. Eisenhower issued his directive in a letter to Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson May 17.[8] The President told reporters May 19 that he had "no intention whatsoever of relaxing or rescinding the order, because it is a very moderate & proper statement of the division of powers between the Executive & the Legislative." He said he was "astonished" to read that the directive could be used "as a reason or excuse for calling off hearings."

"The only reason I issued the order," the President declared, "was because I saw an investigation" apparently headed for "a long sidetrack" going "into a relationship between the President & his advisers that had no possible connection with the investigation and which [would] raise the old question of the proper division of powers. . . ." He called his order a "timely statement" to keep the inquiry "on the rails."

Pres. Eisenhower said that the Jan. 21 meeting, about which Defense Dept. officials were forbidden to testify, was held because the Army was involved in a Congressional investigation and had been asked to produce loyalty board records & members. "Under an Executive Order of long standing, that was impossible," the President said, so counsel of the President's advisers was sought.

Pres. Eisenhower showed annoyance at the interest the McCarthy-Army dispute was diverting from foreign & domestic problems. He said he wanted all principals in the case to tell their stories and to have the matter "settled conclusively . . . let the chips fall where they may" so the nation could go about more important business.

McCarthy Sees 'Stacked Deck'

McCarthy told reporters May 19 that the White House had "made a great mistake" in not rescinding the order. "I just don't want to go ahead with a stacked deck," he declared. He had indicated May 18 that he might oppose resumption of the hearings unless the President modified his order. "We can't possibly resume the hearings unless we are allowed to get all the facts," he said.

McCarthy said May 19 that he had tried to see the President about Jan. 22-24, before the controversy "exploded," because he thought Gen. Eisenhower "was not getting all the facts and before we had a spectacle here he should get my version." He said he asked Victor A. Johnston, director of the Senate Republican Campaign Com., to ask Maj. Gen. Wilton B. Persons, Deputy Asst. to the President, to arrange an interview but Persons "hasn't called back."

Stevens Takes Responsibility

Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens declared in a statement to the press May 19: Army decisions & acts in the controversy were those "of the Army alone." Neither he nor the Army received "any orders from anyone in respect to the preparation or presentation of the Army case." The Jan. 21 conference "was only for the purpose of obtaining an interpretation of existing directives. . . . No meeting or conference influenced my decision

1—see p. 119A-E1 2—pp. 155F1, 147A1 3—112G1, 66F1 4—Vol. XIII, p. 413E1 5—p. 23E2 6—Vol. XIII, p. 265F3; XII, 339P 7—p. 91G2 8—see 166C-E1

to protest & to fight attempts to obtain preferential treatment for a Private in the Army by the use of the power & prestige of a Senate committee chairmanship."

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), temporary chairman of the investigating subcommittee, heard of Stevens' statement while conferring with Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. in an effort to have the President's order relaxed or redefined. Mundt said Stevens' statement "certainly minimizes the impact" of the order. He assured reporters that the hearings would resume May 24.

Pres. Eisenhower had dramatized his faith in Stevens by taking him along May 18 on a trip to Charlotte, N.C. for celebration of Armed Forces Week & the 179th anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The President said in an address there: "We are still confident of our armed services from their secretaries & high commanders on down to the last Private. . . ."[1]

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Summary of Open Hearings

(Proceedings in Washington of Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations)

16th Day—May 13

Adams Cross-Examined

Adams, under Subcom. Counsel Jenkins' cross-examination, denied that he or Stevens had tried to impede or stop McCarthy's investigation of the Army or that Stevens had asked him to do so. Adams conceded that security suspensions at Ft. Monmouth were speeded by the McCarthy inquiry. He said Stevens had ordered a speed-up "because of the headlines & [their 'bad effect'] on Army morale." He also said Stevens' apology to Cohn over the latter's exclusion from a secret Monmouth laboratory was not "appeasement" but a matter of "living with people."[2]

Adams testified about a press statement he had prepared but which McCarthy Oct. 20 had refused to issue. The statement would have had McCarthy say he was pleased with Monmouth's tightened security and was turning the inquiry over to the Army. Adams said he wrote it because "only 5 days previously Sen. McCarthy had stated that that was his objective." McCarthy had "substantially agreed to" a revised version, Adams said, and had "indicated" Oct. 20 "that he would probably promulgate [it] that day."

Adams agreed that he had followed McCarthy & Cohn into the men's room after lunch at Monmouth Oct. 20 because he feared Cohn would "kill" the press statement in anger at being barred from the lab.[3]

Calls 'Headlines' Harmful

Adams agreed with Jenkins' suggestion that "it was not the [McCarthy] hearings [but] the newspaper account[s] of the hearings that were hurting the morale of the Army." But he denied that this implied any "indictment" of the press. The press reported only what "one individual" announced had occurred in closed-door hearings, Adams said. "From our point of view," he declared, "these press conferences did not reflect the facts as we have seen them."[4]

Jenkins asked whether publicity might not be good if McCarthy caused "the suspension of 30-odd security risks." He suggested that it might be "salutary . . . for this nation to know there were such subversives in the Army" and "that we had an agency . . . able to ferret out & pin-point them and cause their suspension."

Adams called this "a specific variance with the policy under which executive agencies all have operated." He said suspects were isolated from sensitive work while their cases were evaluated. "To announce publicly that an individual or a group [was] suspended, if these individuals are ultimately proved innocent, does a great disservice to them . . . in some cases wrecks their lives." The "primary purpose" of secrecy "is to protect the innocent," Adams said. "About 10" of the 30-odd suspended at Monmouth were reinstated, some with "full clearance," he disclosed. "Had we announced publicly who they were, we would have done irreparable damage to them."

Adams also opposed open hearings of the type proposed by the McCarthy Com. for Monmouth. "Indications were that witnesses would be called, asked only a very few questions . . . in a very selected area, and that an attempt would be made through that technique to draw a line from one place to another by inference. . . ."

Denies Navy-AF Data Offer

Adams denied that he had offered "bigger bait"—information on homosexuals & subversives in the Navy & Air Force—to get the McCarthy Com. to halt investigation of the Army. "I never had such information to offer," Adams declared.

Asked about a map of the U.S. he had drawn, Adams said: Cohn & Carr had told him that "the committee had a big new investigation of the Army about to break"; at that time an investigation "under the supervision of my office" was being made into "allegations [of] homosexual behavior [by] a group of Army officers at a large Army base in the South"; Adams knew "that a dissident employe of this installation was in Washington . . . soliciting interest . . . from some Congressional committees"; Adams wanted to know whether this employe had gone to McCarthy; he therefore scribbled a map of the U.S., divided it into 9 areas and said, "If you'll tell me [which area] you're about to investigate in, I'll tell you whether it's the area in which we have the homosexual problem."[5]

Adams added that the Army "became satisfied in January," after "a careful examination," that the alleged homosexual ring did not exist.

On Dealings with Cohn

Adams denied that he ever seriously discussed a law partnership with Cohn. He said he never had practiced law and had told Cohn he did not intend to do so but probably would take a job in business when he left the Govt. Cohn "clearly recognized," Adams said, that their "2 or 3" conversations about a law business were "strictly jocular."[6]

Adams admitted accepting prize-fight & theater tickets from Cohn in Oct. 1953 but said he forced repayment on Cohn in January.

Adams testified that his refusal to produce Loyalty Board members for McCarthy Com. questioning was based on Presidential directive & on a "consistent policy" designed to protect the loyalty program.[7]

Adams conceded that he had asked Maj. Gen. Lawton, Monmouth commander, to withdraw certain recommendations for "security risk" suspensions and that Lawton had replied, "Let the [Army] Secy. take the responsibility." But he disclosed that the 33 persons Lawton suspended at Monmouth were not involved. Those involved were 9 other persons whose cases the Security Screening Board had considered not "strong enough" and which Lawton had referred to Washington.[8] Adams denied trying to "extort" a pledge of silence from McCarthy if Stevens decided to remove Lawton.[9]

Adams, questioned by Thomas Prewitt, Jenkins' assistant counsel, confirmed that he had showed his memoranda of charges against McCarthy & his aides to several newsmen before they were sent to Congress members. He said that the newsmen pledged to keep silent—and did so—and that it was the McCarthy Com. which made the memoranda public. Adams denied that he wanted the charges used to stop the McCarthy investigation. The committee itself stopped the investigation, he said.[10]

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17th Day—May 14

Adams Bars Absolving Carr

Adams refused to withdraw charges against Carr. He admitted that Carr's role in the dispute was mainly "passive," but he added that Carr "did not disassociate himself" with the position taken by McCarthy & Cohn.

Mundt asked whether Adams had specific charges against Carr aside from Carr's inclusion in charges against McCarthy & Cohn. Adams replied that he had had several conversations with Carr about Schine: on a train ride from Newark, N.J. to New York Nov. 25 Carr discussed "at length the [continuing] trouble that the Army was going to be in . . . unless something was done with reference to Schine which would satisfy Mr. Cohn"; when Carr made long-distance calls to Adams,[11] "I had the feeling that he was an agent of the principals. . . ."

1—see p. 147E3 2—158F2 3—149E1 4—148F3 5—pp. 140D2, 139B3, 138A1, 129G1 6—p. 140D2 7—pp. 159E2, 156C2, 155E3, 149G2 8—p. 148A1 9—149B1 10—pp. 159G2, B-C3; 149C-F2 11—p. 159A-B2

View on Carr Changed

Under Jackson's questioning, Adams said that until Jan. 20 he had felt that Carr was not acting on his own in regard to Schine but was "more or less transmitting requests and . . . trying to advise me of the trouble we faced."[1] But "the situation changed after Jan. 20," when, "in looking back," it began to seem "that these matters were part of a pattern." Before then, Adams said, "they did not seem . . . so bad." Adams told Mundt that no specific action of Carr's seemed "improper" at the time but that after Mar. 12, when McCarthy, Cohn & Carr made their counter-charges, "I had to consider (Carr) an active participant."[2]

Adams told Symington that if he had a chance to revise the charges, he still would not drop those against Carr principally because Carr permitted publication under his name of memos "which suggested actions on my part which are not true." He denounced as "false" Carr's Dec. 9 memo which stated that Adams, "using clever phrases, tried to find out what there is for us if he & Stevens did something for Schine" and "referred to Schine as 'our hostage' . . ." Adams said he had first heard the word "hostage" used for Schine when he was told Jan. 22 McCarthy called Schine a "hostage."[3]

Adams said he "often pleaded with Cohn & Carr to let [Schine] alone." He said he "knew it would end the pestering" if Schine were given a New York assignment. But he told Potter that he did not think the Monmouth hearings would have been ended in return for a commission or special assignment for Schine. Adams said he "was made continuously aware . . . that the so-called abuse of the Army [by] the committee would terminate" if Schine were assigned to New York.[4]

Quiz on Meeting Forbidden

Adams refused, on Defense Dept. orders, to testify about the Jan. 21 meeting in Atty. Gen. Brownell's office at which he was advised to make a record of the Schine case.[5]

The issue arose when Symington asked why Amb.-to-UN Lodge had attended. Welch interrupted to say: "This was a high-level discussion of the Executive Dept. [Adams] has been instructed not to testify as to the interchange of views . . . at that meeting." Adams said the instructions were handed down through Dep. Defense Secy. Robert B. Anderson.

Symington asked Adams to find out where Anderson's instructions had come from and to bring a signed directive telling why he was not to testify about the meeting. But Adams returned after the noon recess without the directive. Welch explained that there had not been time to get it. He requested until May 17 (after the weekend) to produce the directive.

Symington called the Jan. 21 meeting "perhaps the most important conference of all because it is where much, if not most, of all this business started." Sen. Jackson said the subcommittee should not be kept from learning about the meeting only "because it's embarrassing to the Admin. & favorable to Sen. McCarthy."

3 Senators Testify

Adams, under Sen. Symington's questioning, labeled as "false" the McCarthy charge that he told subcommittee members he would circulate "an embarrassing report" about Cohn unless McCarthy dropped his investigation and did not subpena Loyalty Board members. Symington suggested that the committee members Adams contacted Jan. 21-22 should tell what they knew.

Sens. Dirksen, Mundt & Potter were sworn in at their own request to testify about Adams' contact with them.

Substance of Dirksen's testimony: "Mr. Adams came to my office [Jan. 22] for the purpose of enlisting my influence to kill those subpenas [of Loyalty Board members]." This was the first Dirksen heard of the Schine controversy. Since McCarthy was out of town, Dirksen asked Carr to hold up the subpenas.[6] The committee's Republicans (McCarthy, Mundt, Dirksen & Potter) met Jan. 23. Dirksen said at the meeting that if the charges against Cohn were true, he should be fired and "maybe" they ought to recommend Adams' dismissal also.* Earlier McCarthy had indicated that he wanted to question board members not only about clearing suspected subversives but about "graft" & "corruption."

McCarthy asked whether Adams had indicated that an embarrassing report about Cohn would be issued unless the subpenas were shelved and whether Dirksen had told this to Carr. Dirksen said that "it might have been" so but that "his recollection is slightly vague on that point."

Mundt testified that: Adams visited him Jan. 22 and said that Loyalty Board members "had a sort of a quasi-judicial capacity" and should "get some other treatment than ordinary members of the Executive Branch." Mundt replied that "if it were possible & productive to bring these people before a Congressional committee, he could see no reason why they should be included out." He indicated to Adams that if he were in charge of the Army, he would not tolerate interference such as the alleged Schine requests. He considered the Schine & subpena problems "completely unrelated" and felt that the purpose of Adams' visit was to halt the subpenas.[6]

McCarthy asked Mundt whether he (McCarthy) had said at the subcommittee meeting Jan. 23 that: (a) McCarthy was "completely convinced Mr. Cohn's conduct was completely proper"; (b) Adams was "needling" Cohn; (c) there was a "constant attempt to force me to call off the hearings"; (d) McCarthy "would not succumb" to attempts to "blackmail" him "out of an investigation of Communists in the Army by a threat to attack our staff." Mundt agreed that McCarthy "substantially" said this.

Potter testified: Deputy Army Counsel Berry contacted him Jan. 22. He told Berry that he believed "the people under subpena would have to be presented to the committee."[6] At the GOP subcommittee meeting, Potter said that if the charges against Cohn were true, Cohn should be ousted but that "if the charges were not true . . . those responsible . . . should also be removed from their Govt. service."

Adams Denies Charges

Under Jackson's questiong, Adams labeled as "false":

- Cohn's statement Mar. 12 that Adams tried to "blackmail" him into calling off the investigation.
- Cohn's statement in the Mar. 19 issue of U.S. News & World Report that "no improper influence was ever exerted by me or by anyone else on behalf of Schine."
- Cohn's radio-TV statements Mar. 14 that: (a) "The only communication we had with the Army about Schine when he was down in Ft. Dix was pursuant to our arrangement that after his training was over at the end of the day & over weekends when he was doing no training, he would instead of recreational activities devote himself to [committee] work"; (b) "we did not ask for special treatment for him"; (c) Cohn had not used vituperative language; (d) Cohn had not said he would "wreck the Army" or that Stevens "would be through" as Army Secy.; (e) Adams drew a map and offered to show an AF base where a "mess" existed if Cohn & Carr showed the next Army base they planned to investigate.
- The charges that Adams & Stevens had urged the McCarthy Com. Oct.-Dec. to switch its investigations from the Army to the Navy & Air Force and had offered information about the other services.[7]

Adams Friendly with Congress

John Gibbons Adams, 41, was on notably good terms with Congress members for all but the last few months of his 9 years in Washington. Was appointed Army Counselor largely because of his experience in dealing with Congress. Main assignment: to keep on good terms with the McCarthy Com.

Wide World

ADAMS

Born in Ashland, Ky. Raised in Sioux Falls, S.D. Graduated from U. of South Dakota Law School in 1935. Entered politics while still in college. Fought in North Africa & Europe as Infantry officer during World War II; won Bronze Star, rose from Army First Lieutenant to Major (now Reserve Lieutenant Colonel).

Served after war as national director of Young Republicans, as chief clerk of Senate Armed Services Com. in 80th Congress, in legal-legislative posts in Defense Dept. since 1949. Became expert on military-defense legislation.

*Dirksen, opposing "public ventilation" of the McCarthy-Army dispute, had suggested Mar. 16 that open hearings were not needed to accomplish the "only" 2 things he foresaw as possible results: dismissal of Cohn & a "polite" recommendation that the Defense Dept. dismiss Adams. His views were made public May 12 when the subcommittee released a transcript of the executive meeting at which it was voted to hold the public hearings. McClellan led the argument for open sessions. Mundt urged vainly that some other committee should handle the inquiry. [See p. 84C2]

1—see p. 159G3 2—see pp. 158G2, B3; 140F-G3, G1-A2; 139D3 3—see p. 84B3 4—see pp. 159G1, 156G3 5—see p. 159G2 6—see p. 159A3 7—see pp. 164E-G2, 140F1

Brownell Vs. Letter's Release

Sen. Mundt announced that Atty. Gen. Brownell had written him that "it would not be in the public interest" to disclose "any part" of McCarthy's purported "FBI letter."

Brownell, replying to an inquiry from Mundt, revealed that the Justice Dept. was considering "possible violations of the criminal law" which might be disclosed in the transcripts of the hearings. Declassification of the 2¼-page document "might affect adversely or even defeat the proper prosecution of offenses involved in its preparation & dissemination," Brownell's letter said.[1]

McCarthy retorted: "I don't think this committee is bound by any letter from the Atty. General." He urged the subcommittee to examine the "letter" in private "and determine what portions of it should be made public."[2]

'Ike' Bars Queries on Meeting

Adams read a letter from Pres. Eisenhower to Defense Secy. Wilson in which the President, in effect, forbade testimony on the Jan. 21 meeting in Brownell's office.[3] The President's letter, dated May 17, said in part:

"It has long been recognized that . . . every Executive department . . . must, upon the request of a Congressional committee, expeditiously furnish information relating to any matter within the jurisdiction of the committee, with certain historical exceptions. . . . However, it is essential to the successful working of our system that the persons entrusted with power in any one of the 3 great branches of Govt. shall not encroach upon the authority confided to the others. . . . Throughout our history the President has withheld information whenever he found that what was sought was confidential or its disclosure would be incompatible with the public interest or jeopardize the safety of the nation. Because it is essential to efficient & effective administration that employes of the Executive Branch be in a position to be completely candid in advising with each other on official matters, and because it is not in the public interest that any of their conversations or communications or any documents or reproductions concerning such advice be disclosed, you [Wilson] will instruct employes of your department that in all of their appearances before the subcommittee of the Senate Com. on Govt. Operations [McCarthy Com.] regarding the inquiry now before it, they are not to testify to any such conversations or communications or to produce any such document or reproductions. . . . I direct this action so as to maintain the proper separation of powers between the Executive & Legislative Branches. . . ."

The President appended to his letter a 10-page memo from Atty. Gen. Brownell citing a long list of precedents of Presidents, from Washington to Truman, refusing specific information to Congress.

President's Directive Opposed

Sen. McClellan asked Adams whether Stevens had acted independently or under decisions made at the Jan. 21 conference. Jenkins & Welch agreed that the Presidential directive barred Adams from answering. McClellan declared that this made it "impossible . . . to determine where the final responsibility lies," whether Stevens or "higher authority" was "to blame" for actions since Jan. 21.

Sen. Jackson upheld the President's right to withhold specific information but said that Gen. Eisenhower "may not be using his discretion wisely in this situation." He said the President should have issued his order before instead of during the hearing. He noted that Stevens & Adams already had testified to some extent about matters which they now were barred from discussing. He called it "unfair to all the principals . . . not to be able to tell the whole story when part . . . is in the record." It gave the committee the task of judging "incomplete" testimony, he said.

Sen. Potter noted that the dispute had entered "the twilight zone of the separation of powers." He conceded that the committee should not force a Cabinet member to tell about a Cabinet meeting but indicated doubt that the Jan. 21 conference was in that category. He said that the committee had "every right to know" whether Stevens & Adams or "higher authority" directed "the decisions to make public . . . the Chronological Order of Events [Army charges]." He opposed using Stevens & Adams as "whipping boys" for "a higher office." He said the committee should decide what questions the witness could answer under the directive.

McCarthy Assails 'Curtain'

McCarthy announced that he was "somewhat at a loss as to know what to do." The Presidential directive, he said, pulled down "an iron curtain" that would keep the committee from finding out who was "responsible" for the "smear" that stopped the committee's work and "allowed Communists to continue in our defense plants."

"I don't think the President is responsible" for the directive, McCarthy said. "I don't think his judgment is that bad." "I'm sure, if he knew what this was all about, that he would not sign an order saying that you can't tell the Senate committee what went on when they cooked up those charges against Mr. Cohn, Mr. Carr & myself." The Senator said he had believed that Adams & Hensel had "instigated this" but that now he thought he may have done them "an injustice" —although he had no way of knowing.

McCarthy suggested that Atty. Gen. Brownell & Deputy Atty. Gen. Rogers could not be expected to weigh the evidence in the hearings transcript fairly since they presumably were involved in formulating the Army's charges. He said the charges against Carr had been proved a "fraud upon the committee" and pointed out that Adams had been unable to specify "acts" by Cohn in support of threats except that Cohn "failed to persuade" McCarthy in January to drop plans to question Loyalty Board members. The Senator said he would ask a directed acquittal if in a court of law.

McCarthy doubted whether Amb.-to-UN Lodge, "who is not a member of the White House staff," should be exempt from testifying.

McCarthy indicated that he saw no point in continuing the hearing until the committee decided "to what extent [it] is going to honor this order or any other order like it."

Committee Votes Recess

On a motion by Sen. Dirksen, the subcommittee voted, 4-3 (4 R. vs. 3 D.), to recess until May 24 while Mundt tried to get a modification of the Presidential directive. Earlier, a substitute calling for a recess until May 19, proposed by Jackson, lost by 5-2 (4 R. & Symington vs. 2 D.).

The Democrats, in general, felt that the hearings could continue with other witnesses while the issue of the directive was being resolved. Sen. Symington said, "If you carry this . . . to its logical conclusion, any legislative investigation of this character could be stopped by Executive directive." He predicted that if the directive was not withdrawn, the hearings "may never start again" and Americans would anticipate a "whitewash."

Adams on Lawton, Subpenas

Before the controversy over the Presidential directive brought the hearing to a halt, Adams gave additional testimony on discussions of relieving Maj. Gen. Lawton as Monmouth commander and on subpenaing Loyalty Board members.

Under Mundt's questioning, Adams said: Stevens directed him about Nov. 24 to tell McCarthy that certain allegations might make it necessary to remove Lawton. Adams made it clear to McCarthy that the allegations did not concern Lawton's cooperation with the McCarthy Com. and that Lawton would not be relieved because of that cooperation. McCarthy indicated that he "hoped" Lawton's removal would be delayed lest press critics assume that Lawton's friendliness to the committee caused his ouster. Adams reported this by phone to Stevens in McCarthy's & Cohn's presence.[4]

Under Symington's questioning, Adams testified that: The Army did not object to the McCarthy Com. interrogating Loyalty Board members about graft or personal dishonesty. Adams objected to subpenaing members because "the indications to me were that this was just the first implement of the entire Loyalty Board." He did not tell board members not to answer subpenas. Instead, he told them to contact him because he "didn't know whether or not they would have to respond, and my plan was to accompany . . . them to any interrogation so that I could instruct them as to what matters, under existing regulations . . . they might not answer." When "a call came" for board members Jan. 19, Adams went to the committee himself. It was then that McCarthy "first made me aware . . . that he wished to interrogate these people about graft & corruption." Adams, however, still thought that this was "the first implement" of all board members.[5]

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Disclosure of Secret Data

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference May 12 that it was reprehensible for an officer or civilian to give classified security information to any unauthorized persons. This was

1—see p. 155F2 2—p. 166C1 3—p. 165E1
4—p. 164C3 5—p. 165B2-C3

in answer to a question about McCarthy's receipt of secret FBI security data from an Army Intelligence officer.[1] The President said: The soul of a defensive force was the certainty that everybody would respond to law & to orders of superiors. If individuals could decide to disregard laws & orders, the organization might as well disband.

Atty. Gen. Brownell revealed May 13 that the Army had ordered an investigation of the case.

Meantime it was learned that CIA Dir. Allen W. Dulles had warned Central Intelligence Agency employes that the CIA would tolerate no "American underground," that employes caught giving classified information to unauthorized persons would be dismissed & probably prosecuted.

McCarthy Vs. East-West Trade

McCarthy attacked the Eisenhower Admin. & Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen in a Senate speech May 19 for aiding Allied nations that trade with Communist China.[2] He cited a speech by British Board of Trade Pres. Peter Thorneycroft as evidence of Allied plans to sell "conventional" weapons to Communist nations. (Stassen called this "untrue" and said McCarthy was "frantically reaching for diversionary headlines after the sorry spectacle of his record in the recent hearings." The British Information Svc. said McCarthy's interpretation of Thorneycroft's speech was incorrect.) McCarthy said that the Indo-Chinese war would "dry up & die overnight" if Allied trade with Red China ended. He demanded that Chiang Kai-shek be assured of U.S. approval for invasion of the mainland.

Campaigners Bar McCarthy Aid

Chrmn. Homer Ferguson (Mich.) of the Senate Republican Policy Com. indicated in a TV interview May 16 that he wanted no help from McCarthy in his reelection campaign this fall. McCarthy "wouldn't present any of the issues that I want to present," Ferguson said. Washington sources had reported May 6 that the White House & the GOP Natl. Com. had decided not to use McCarthy in any of the forthcoming Congressional campaigns. He was expected to participate in campaigns only on invitation of individual candidates.[3]

CBS Pays for McCarthy Film

CBS announced May 15 that it had sent McCarthy a $6,336.99 check to pay Fox Movietone News for a film McCarthy made as a TV answer to an attack by CBS' Edward R. Murrow.[4]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Labor. The AFL reported May 14 that executives of 100 of its 111 unions had unanimously approved a plan to deal with jurisdictional disputes (by direct negotiations between conflicting unions, then through mediation by an AFL-appointed peacemaker if direct talks failed). The plan was subject to ratification by the AFL convention in September.[5] . . . A Presidential emergency board in Washington recommended May 15 that railroads grant benefits estimated to be worth $150 million a year to their 1,000,000 "non-operating" employes. Principal recommendations: a 3d 1-week vacation each year, pay for 7 holidays falling in a work week, and limited medical, surgical & hospital benefits. The board's proposal was said to be equivalent to a 7¢-8¢-an-hour pay increase. It was not binding on either the railroads or non-operating unions.[6]

Recession. Dr. Gabriel Hauge, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said May 16 that the downtrend in U.S. business had "slowed down to a stop" and "a rising phase" was in prospect during the next year. The Fed. Reserve Board reported May 17 that its industrial production index leveled off in April at 123% of the 1947-49 average—same as in March and 14 pts. below the record 137-pt. level of last July. The Labor Dept. reported May 14 a decline in total number of persons receiving unemployment compensation. May 1 total: 21,181,400. (An upturn the ensuing week was laid to the start of a new benefit year in many states & other seasonal factors.)[7]

Labor groups continued to criticize the Eisenhower Admin.'s economic policies. CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther said at a CIO Full Employment Conf. in Washington May 11 that the Admin. was "doing nothing" to relieve unemployment affecting the equivalent of 5 million workers. The AFL Executive Council charged May 17 that Pres. Eisenhower had failed to keep a promise to take anti-slump action "at the first sign of any approaching recession."[8] Ex-Pres. Truman, addressing the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention in Atlantic City May 13, said the U.S. economy was suffering from GOP "creeping McKinleyism." He proposed a $3 billion-a-year increase in spending for public works & welfare, universal income tax reduction, "true parity" for farmers, "a clear-cut policy in favor of a rising level of wages," expansion of unemployment insurance & the Govt. housing program.[9]

Foundations Face Study. The U.S. House Special Com. to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations began a series of hearings May 18 into operations of philanthropic foundations subsidizing educational projects. The committee, under chairmanship of Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.), had decided that a similar inquiry headed by the late Rep. E. Eugene Cox (D., Ga.) in 1952 was incomplete.[10]

Norman Dodd, research director of the Reece committee, reported May 11 after a 6-mo. study that groups such as the Ford Foundation might be working "contrary to the public interest" by dominating educational policies from behind the scenes & enforcing "mass education" to the detriment of traditional "individual" education. Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D., Ohio) demanded May 11 that the committee investigate alleged "propaganda activities" of the Facts Forum Foundation.*

Prof. Thomas H. Briggs of Columbia U., who resigned in March as a Ford Foundation adviser, testified May 18 that educators often kept silent about their disapproval of foundations' activities for fear of losing grants to their institutions.

*Formed 3 years ago by H. L. Hunt, Texas oil multi-millionaire, to "promote & preserve freedom" via radio-TV forums, publications, opinion polls. Hunt denied charges by critics that the Forum's productions were designed to promote Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's career & were biased toward ultra-rightwing causes. Its programs "Answers for Americans" (ABC), "Reporters Roundup" & "State of the Nation" (MBS) and "Facts Forum" (transcribed to many stations) were represented to be impartial, pro-&-con presentations. RCA Chrmn. David Sarnoff had refused to let Facts Forum put a program on NBC. Sarnoff asserted that NBC retained direct supervision of its news programs. 1—see p. 150G1 2—60G1 3—76B2 4—111D1 5—46B3 6—13D3 7—143B1 8—143A1 9—46C3 10—Vol. XII, 421A

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended May 15

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,970	*$21,969	*$22,561
Currency circulation	*$29,759	*$29,756	*$29,845
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,145	*$22,183	*$23,139
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,653,797,104	$11,884,523,227	$8,223,273,852
England note circulation	*£1,612,905	*£1,613,339	
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	10,097,685	9,935,590	5,631,395
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	59.07	158.07	149.09
Bond sales (par value)	$16,999,500	$18,371,500	$14,537,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	100.94	100.98	95.60
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	142,179	144,433	165,611
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,422,400	6,621,600	6,334,550
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]6,675,000	6,740,000	8,769,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*[b]8,438	*8,390	*7,896,539
Carloading (cars)	[b]647,954	647,925	765,411
	Apr.	**Mar.**	**Apr. 1953**
Steel output (tons)	6,973,000	7,289,600	9,545,538
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.59⅝	$2.77⅜	$2.67⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.86¼	$1.84¼	$1.89½
Cotton (lb.)	$ .354	$ .3535	$ .345
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$27.58	$27.25	$38.67
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.31	$7.38	$6.42
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]111.0	111.0	109.9
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]123	112	128
Failures (May 6)‡	206	234	165
LABOR:	**Apr.**	**Mar.**	**Apr. 1953**
Employed (Census Bur.)	60,600,000	60,100,000	61,228,000
Unemployed (Census Bur.)	3,465,000	3,725,000	1,582,000
	Mar.	**Feb.**	**Mar. 1953**
Non-farm employment (BLS)	47,288,000	47,422,000	48,685,000
Mfg. employment (BLS)	15,873,000	16,034,000	17,135,000
Avg. weekly mfg. pay (BLS)	$70.53	$70.88	$71.93
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs. (BLS)	39.4	39.6	41.1

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, May 5 [b]May 8 [c]May 1 [d]May 11

FOREIGN

Queen Elizabeth II & Prince Philip of Britain returned to London May 15 after a 50,000-mi. tour to New Zealand-Australia begun Nov. 23. (Gibraltar authorities prevented hostile Spanish demonstrations when they visited there May 10-11, but Spanish Gen. Franco wrote in the Madrid *Arriba* May 16 that their visit worsened the Anglo-Spanish dispute over the fortress.)[1] . . . **Laborites** scored a net gain of 510 seats, Conservatives a net loss of 386 in council elections in 395 localities of England & Wales May 13.[2]

Honduras Govt. took over operation of the Natl. Railroad May 18 to avert attempts by railway employes to join a general strike involving 40,000 workers in the northern coastal area. The strike began Apr. 30 with a walkout by United Fruit workers for a 50% raise & other benefits.[3] . . . **Iranian** ex-Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's treason conviction & 3-yr. jail term were upheld May 12 by the Military Appeals Court in Teheran. The court rejected an appeal by ex-Brig. Gen. Taghi Riahi and raised his term from 2 to 3 years.[4] . . . **Ethiopia** granted the U.S. 99-yr. military base rights May 14. Emperor Haile Selassie left Addis Ababa May 19 for a trip to the U.S.[5] . . . **Pakistan** reported May 18 that 300 persons had been killed & another 300 injured in labor riots May 15 at the Adamjee jute mills near Dacca. 98 persons, including 11 Karachi Communist leaders, were arrested by May 18 in connection with the riots.[6]

OBITUARIES

Prof. Selig Brodetsky, 66, British Zionist leader, mathematician, pres. Hebrew U. (Jerusalem) 1949-52; May 18 in London.

Joseph A. Galvin, 71, chrmn. Rexall Drug; May 10, Santa Monica, Calif.

Eric Gibbs, 43, *Time-Life* bureau chief in Paris; May 12 in Geneva, Switz. of heart attack.

Isabela Patino Goldsmith, 18, Bolivian tin heiress who eloped Jan. 7 with British hotel heir James Goldsmith, 20; May 14 in Neuilly, France of cerebral hemorrhage. (She gave birth to a daughter May 14.)[7]

Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, 65, organizer of Nazi Germany's Panzer forces; May 14 in Fuessen, Bavaria.

Sen. Clyde Roark Hoey (D., N.C.), 76, U.S. Senator since 1944, predecessor to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy as Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. chrmn., N.C. Governor 1937-41; May 12 in Washington. (Hoey was praised by Vice Pres. Nixon May 12 as a Senate investigator who "went after facts rather than headlines.")[8]

Frederick B. Hufnagel, 75, Crucible Steel pres. 1926-44; May 16, Phila.

Clemens Krauss, 61, Vienna symphony conductor; May 16, Mexico City.

Herbert I. Leeds (Levy), 42, film director; found dead May 16 in N.Y. of self-inflicted gunshot wound.

Dr. François Leuret, 65, head of Bureau of Medical Authentication at Lourdes Shrine; death in Lourdes, France reported May 14.

William March (Campbell), 60, novelist (*Bad Seed, Company K*), ex-steamship line official; May 15, New Orleans.

Frank G. Menke, 68, author of sports histories & record books; May 13 in Cincinnati.

Romeo Short, 60, Asst. Agri. Secy. last year; May 17, Brinkley, Ark.

Louis Stark, 66, *N.Y. Times* editorialist, ex-labor news reporter; May 17 in New York.

Fred Waller, 68, inventor of Cinerama 3-D movie process; May 18 in Huntington, N.Y.

SPORTS

Winners

Chess. Mikhail Botvinnik, 43, of Russia retained world title May 13 at the end of a 2-mo. tourney in Moscow. (The Amer. Chess Fed. announced May 14 that a team of leading Russian players would compete in an intl. tourney in New York June 16-24.)

Golf. $15,000 Goodall Palm Beach round robin in Westbury, N.Y.: won May 16 by Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for $3,000. . . . Natl. Capital Women's open in Washington: won May 16 by Mildred (Babe) Zaharias of Tampa, Fla., for $1,000. . . . Women's Southern amateur in Birmingham, Ala.: won for 5th time May 15 by Polly Riley of Fort Worth, Tex.

Rowing. Navy won its 3d successive Eastern sprint rowing title May 15 on the Potomac (Washington).

Soccer. Natl. Challenge Cup finals in New York May 16: N.Y. Americans 2, St. Louis Kutis 0.

Track. Yale retained the Ivy League (Heptagonal) outdoor title May 15 in Cambridge, Mass. . . . Ted Corbitt, 34, of Brooklyn won the Natl. AAU 26.8-mi. marathon in Westchester Co., N.Y. May 16 in 2 hr. 46 min. 13.9 sec. . . . John M. Deni, 51, of Pittsburgh won the Natl. AAU 40-km. (24.8-mi.) walking title May 16 in Cincinnati in 4 hr. 17 min. 10 sec.

●

Communist China was admitted into the 1956 Olympic Games (Melbourne) May 14 by a secret 23-21 vote of the Intl. Olympic Com. in Athens. The Red Chinese application reportedly was supported by Great Britain & other Commonwealth nations, Norway, Sweden, Finland & the Soviet bloc. Nationalist China immediately anounced it would withdraw from the games. East Germany's separate entry was denied, 31-14. Others admitted: Ethiopia, Dominican Republic, Malaya, Costa Rica. The IOC chose Stockholm May 13 as the site for the 1956 equestrian events.

Jimmy Carruthers, 24, of Australia, undefeated world bantamweight champion, announced his retirement from boxing May 16 in Sydney to go into the hotel business. . . . **Max Schmeling,** 48, ex-heavyweight champion, appeared as a boxing referee in Milwaukee May 18. It was his first U.S. visit since 1939.

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime News

Frank Costello, 61, was sentenced May 17 by Fed. Judge Harold R. Medina in New York to a 5-yr. prison term & $30,000 fine for evasion of $51,095 in income taxes for 1947-49. Costello, found guilty by a jury May 13, also was ordered to pay $5,000 in court costs.[9]

Minot Frazier (Mickey) Jelke 3d, 24, was granted a new trial by the Appellate Division in New York May 18 on grounds that he had been deprived of a public trial when he was convicted in Feb. 1953 of compulsory prostitution. The appeals court ruled, 3-2, that Gen. Sessions Judge Francis L. Valente was "in error" in excluding the public & press from trial sessions at which state witnesses gave lurid testimony.[10] . . . **Walter G. Winne,** 65, was acquitted May 14 in Hackensack, N.J. of charges that he failed to suppress gambling while serving as Bergen Co. prosecutor. (He was removed from office in Dec. 1950.)[11]

Caryl Chessman, 32, convicted kidnapper & rapist and author of the autobiographical *Cell 2544, Death Row,* received a stay of execution May 13, the day before he was scheduled to die in the San Quentin Prison (Calif.) gas chamber. He won a writ of habeas corpus on grounds that a false transcript of his first trial had been presented to an appeals court.[12]

Tom Williams, 45, parolee wanted in connection with the fatal stabbings of 4 persons May 15-16, was captured May 16 near Moultrie, Ga. . . . **Putnam Davis Jr.,** 23, of Greenwich, Conn., U. of N.C. senior, allegedly wounded William H. Joyner & Allen B. Long, then shot & killed himself May 15 after an all-night beerdrinking bout in their fraternity house (Phi Delta Theta) in Chapel Hill, N.C.

●

Heavy rainfall in parts of western Texas May 9-12 broke a 4-year drought. (The U.S. Senate voted $15 million for southwestern drought relief May 7.) A dam near Peabody, Mass., swelled by two weeks of heavy rain, gave way May 16 & caused damage in the city estimated at several million dollars (no casualties).

Gar Wood, 73, ex-speedboat racer, was rescued with 8 other persons May 13 near Great Isaac Light, Bahamas when his "unsinkable" twin-hulled yacht *Venturi* broke up in heavy seas & sank.

Aneurin Bevan, British leftwing Labor Party leader, was found guilty of dangerous driving May 7 in Beaconsfield, Eng. because he had failed to stop after colliding with a bus Apr. 3. He was fined $70, disqualified from driving for 3 mos. & ordered to pay court costs of $96.10. . . . **Diane Disney,** daughter of film producer Walt Disney, & ex-USC football star Ron Miller were married May 9 in Santa Barbara, Calif.

1—see p. 142G2 2—p. 117D2 3—see Vol. XII, 391H 4—p. 5E3 5—Vol. XIII, 399B3 6—p. 142E2 7—p. 8C3 8—Vol. XIII, 317B1 9—XIII, 372D3 10—XIII, 336C3 11—XIII, 92E 12—p. 152D3